. ULYSSES CÆSAR.

Portent of the President's Visit to West Virginia.

A LONGER LEASE OF POWER.

The Secrets of a Southern Republican 'Caucus Divulged.

Rejection of a Third Term Resolution.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Greenbrier county, W. Va., Sept. 2, 1874. I have at last, and this time from no equivocat or elecumiocutory source, but almost directly from the Executive lips, obtained information which emboldens me to say that I speak by authority when I announce that General Grant is a candidate for a third term as Chief Magistrate of the United States. Startling as this statement may seem, it is no less true, as can be seen from the interview given below; but this requires some brief introductory remarks.

It will be recollected by the readers of the HERALD that early in the month of June President Grant paid a brief visit to Mrs. Tompkins, his aunt, residing near Charleston, in this State. That lady's residence being some twenty miles distant in the country, she came to town and met her distinguished nephew at the home of Colonel Swann, her son-in-law, where a very pleasant and affectionate family reunion took place. Colonel Swann, who is a wealth man, dispensed his hospitality with a lavish hand, extended a most cordial welcome to his Presiden tial kinsman and, in return, was rewarded with the confidence and friendship of the hero of the rebeluon. Whatever matters of State may have been discussed or whatever secrets of a diplo matic nature may have been intrusted to the safekeeping of the worthy Colonel Swann I do not pre tend to know; but subsequent events prove that the President, for the time throwing off his usually reticent mask, unburdened himself in the bosom of Swann's family and confided to its responsible head the fact that he was

A CANDIDATE FOR A THIRD TERM.

This I deem to be unmistakable and conclusive, as will everybody else when they have perused this letter. On the 25th ult. the Republican Nominating Convention of the Third Congressional district of this State met here, at which Colonel Swann was a delegate from Kanawha county, and during the open proceedings he made a speech highly enlogistic of his President-cousin, of which the tellowing is an extract :---

At the head of the government stands, and will stand for many years, a man in whom all have confidence and who will prove equal to the trials of the present, as he was equal to the trials of the present, as he was equal to the trials of the past, and will be equal to the future—a man just to all. He will save to the East her bonds, and to the South her schools and her civilization and to the freedman his equal rights. A man who will give transportation to the West and for the nation will find an exit from her financial troubles. A man as illustrious for his modesty as for his justice. A man who can afford to be just, because by the consent of mankind he ranks as a soldier, and as a civilian he stands above the restraints of party. Every liberal advance he has made has received three cheers from that great party that raised him to power, and to whose principles he will always be true, because they are his. He has won from all parties the title of just, and the irreconcilable enemy of injustice. In war, just to his sword. In peace, just to the fallen great and the cause he conquered. Just in virtuous example; just to his foes; just to the laws; just in demanding of strong nations the right, and in mercy to weak nations. The splendors of fortune, the applause of nations, the confidence of country, the adulation of flattery and the charms of vice have not moved the virtues of an innocent life. Those of our citizens who fear a shird term severely reflect upon his past, while they betray a want of confidence in the permanency of our institutions. Hersed of Providence with such vast resources, blessed with such examples of Roman virtue, all that is needed to restore the country to prosperity is patience.

TRYING TO COMMIT THE REPUBLICANS. At the head of the government stands, and will

TRYING TO COMMIT THE REPUBLICANS. the third term in the open Convention, in the middle of a political speech; but it was not there Colonel Swann showed his full hand or developed his "little game." That was reserved for a caucus meeting, and the allusion above was the "feeler" as to how far he could go, and the fore runner of his grand object to commit the republi can party of West Virginia to support General Grant for a third term. It is only a few days ago far distant from these Springs, and I lost no time the President's cousin, played in the proceedings of that caucus. Accordingly 1 came here, and my journey was rewarded, for I found not only a man who was present at the caucus, but one bold and This gentleman is a leading republican politician in West Virginia whose name is withheld only from motives of delicacy, but who is ready and willing to corroborate all he says over his own signature, if denied, and by the testimony of over

CORRESPONDENT-Major (everybody here has a military title), do you think the third term movement in West Virginia has any strength?

twenty living witnesses, all of whom saw and heard what he did. I approached him cautiously,

and after ascertaining that he was in this mem

orable convention, caucuses and all, in an inci-

GRANT WANTS IT. Major-Strength it unquestionably has; not enough to win, however, but quite enough to de velop the corrupting influences of a possibility of a third term. I feel satisfied that Grant wants i renomination, and that, whether with or without his sanction, the attempt is being made to dragoon the federal office-holders and newspapers in this State in receipt of federal patronage into its ad vocacy.

CORRESPONDENT-You are satisfied, then, that the friends of the President are "laying the pipes" for a third term?

WHAT SWANN SAID AT THE CAUCUS. MAJOR-Perfectly. No better illustration could be given than what transpired at a caucus of the delegates to the Congressional Convention, which met here on the 25th of last month, Colonel Swann, of Charleston, with whom the President stopped during his recent visit to his relatives in this State, urging a resolution committing the republi can party of the district to the movement, stated anequivocally that "General Grant was a candidate for renomination." There were present the Collector and other revenue officers of the dis trict, the special Agent of the Post Office Department, and Colonel Atkinson, Postmaster at Charleston, and editor of the West Virginia Journal; all good men, all true republicans, and thoroughly competent for their positions, but they are men, and don't care to be forced into post tions of antagonism with the appointing power They got out of the thing on the ground o

expediency, and the resolution was voted down. CORRESPONDENT-Taken in connection, there with the recent visit of the President to Charles ton, you think the announcement that Grant is a candidate for a third term is made with his con sent and by his authority?

GRANT AUTHORIZES IT. Major-I can only say that his statement was explicit, that General Grant is a candidate for a third term, and that I, and I think every one present, understood him to assume to be speaking

by General Grant's authority. CORRESPONDENT-How was it possible to defeat the caucus resolution offered by Colonel Swann. having at the time so large a representation of federal office-holders present?

Major-He did not have their aid. I don't think man in the cancus, except Colonel Swann, wanted to force the issue. As a party in this State we are not for a third term.

CORRESPONDENT-What are your own objections MAJOR-I could talk on that subject for an

hour; but to make it short, not only has imme morial usage, which with us has grown into law, a xed the limit of the Presidential term, but, with the immense federal patronage in the hands of the Executive, I regard it as the most utterly demoralizing and corrupting influence that could be introduced into American politics.

CORRESPONDENT-Now, Major, I would like to have your views on the Civil Rights bill, and what do you think the President will do with it if it is

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. MAJOR-The bill will pass in February or March beyond question, and ought to pass, and I do not believe the President Will velo it. He recommended it in his Message of December, 1873, and he is not given to changing front. It is part of the price we paid for the federal Union; the keeping of a promise made to the negro, sealed with his blood when we called him to aid in putting down the rebellion-no less sacred than the national debt. It is the inevitable logical sequence of the fourteenth amendment. As to the social rights feature of the bill, so called, that is the talk of demagogues. There is no social equality in this country except on the frontiers, where men are liable to be roused by the whoop of the Indian or the how of a pack of wolves, where they are often dependent for their own lives upon the aid of their neighbors, and judge a man not by the color of his skin, but by the keenness of his eye and the certainty of his nerve when pulling a trigger under a

This concluded my political conversation with the Major, who, I could observe before I left him. was somewhat startled at the nature of the information he had disclosed to me. He seemed to doubt his right to divulge what had happened in a caucus; but, as this was a matter of such great public interest, and he had not compromised any of the gentlemen present at that caucus, he consoled himself and said boldly, "Every word I have told you is true as Holy Writ, and can be proved by twenty living witnesses."

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the General Committee Last Evening-Resolutions Denouncing the Present Administration, Gag Law and the Third Term-Three Cheeers for Vermont.

The Liberal Republican General Committee met last evening at their headquarters, No. 453 Fourth avenue, Thomas E. Stewart in the chair. There were present Frederick A Conkling, Benjamin F. Manierre, Judge Fithian, General Foster, General John S. Cochrane and many other prominent men of this party.

After the meeting was called to order and the minutes of the last meeting read, Mr. George M. Mitchell, of the Thirteenth district, offered the

M. Miccoell, of the Thirteenth district, offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we denounce the dangerous invasion of the freedom of the press by the Poland gag law, which creates and extends to a local court of the District of Columbia a jurisdiction over the persons of the editors and conductors of newspapers in the United states, whereby through a construction of law they may be arraigned before courts and tried by juries not of the state or district wherein the imputed crime was actually committed, and in violation of the meaning and spirit of the sixth article of the amendments to the federal constitution. Resolved, That the necessity of engrating the one term principle upon the constitution of the United States becomes more apparent as the claimor for a third term for General Grant increases; and we believe that the refusal of a third term by Washington, having been invested by the people in the presence of his venerated memory with all the authority of a constitutional inhibition, to strive for it would be presumptuous, no matter by whom, and to attain it would be dangerous, no matter when.

ter when.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, Mr. Frederick A. Conkling indorsing them in a glowing speech. General Foster then rose and said he had read in the evening papers that Luke F. Poland had been deleated in the Second Congressional district of Vermont, and he would offer the following resolution of congratulation, which was received with loud cheers:—

Best Line Liberty Application of the little of t

was received with loud cheers:—

Resolved, That the liberal republicans of the city of New York congratulate the independent republican electors of the second Congressional district of vermont upon their praiseworthy and independent action in defeating at the polls that supporter of salary grabbing and author of the attempt to gag and terrorize the press, Luce F. Poland. And we trust that all like offenders may meet a like fate at the polls.

On motion of Judge Fithian the meeting them adjourned, after which a private conference of the adjourned, after which a private conference of the delegates and afternates to the State Convention

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany General Committee met last even ing at Tammany Hall. There was a very large attendance, this being the first regular meeting called the meeting to order in the absence of the regular chairman, John W. Chapler, and, upon motion. Mr. Augustus Schell was elected chair-

motion, Mr. Augustus Schell was elected chairman protem. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Treasurer reported \$2.073 04 as being in the treasury.

Mr. Kelly then spoke, stating that at a recent meeting of the State Executive Committee held at Saratoga they had called the Democratic State Convention to convene at Syracuse on the 18th of this month, and that each Assembly district was authorized to send three delegates to the said Convention. He desired to call the attention of the committee to the action of the State Convention held three years ago which took the power out of the hands of the General Committee to call the primaries, and that it was now to be done by the districts. In view of this fact he hoped that each district, or its representatives, would see the necessity of calling the primaries at an early day. Senator Fox moved that when they adjourn they do so to be convened at any time the chairman might deem it proper to issue a call. He desired to have the same adopted, as they were fast approaching the time when there was a great deal of work to be done, and it would probably be of vital importance to bring the committee together at any moment.

The resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS. Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1874. The democrats of the Second and Third Assem bly districts elected delegates to the State Convention to-day, as follows :- Third district, Erastus Corning, Ruius W. Peckham and Michael Dele-hanty; alternates, George H. Thacher, William Doyle and Thomas Mettimor. Second district, Amasa J. Parker, George W. Miller and Robert H. Waterman; alternates, John V. L. Pruyn, Andrew J. Colvin and James Simmons.

Democratic Assembly Nominations. Oswego, Sept. 3, 1874.

At the Democratic Convention of the First Assembly district, held in this city to-day, Delos DeWolf, D. C. Littlejohn and D. T. Brewster were appointed delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to present the name of William F. Allen for

Temperance Nominations.

LOCKPORT, Sept. 3, 1874. The Prohibition Convention held in this city yesterday nominated full county and Asset tickets, perfected a county organization and adopted measures for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign in behalf of the prohibition State and local tickets.

ELECTION IN WYOMING.

Democratic Victory Throughout the Territory.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 3, 1874. The election returns are nearly all in, and give Steele, democrat, a majority of between 500 and 600, re-electing him as Delegate by double the majority that he received two years ago. The democratic ticset has been generally successful throughout the Territory.

THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

The Claim of an Additional Representative in Congress-A Contingent Nomi-

In the Republican State Convention last night Patrick O'Hawes was nominated contingent Congressman, after a lively fight, and Bruno Fisichuk for Secretary of State.

The contingent nomination of Patrick O'Hawes The contingent nomination of Patrick O'Hawes for Congress is because of the claim that the population of the State has increased so much as to entitle it to another representative at Washington. If the claim is admitted by Congress and Patrick O'Hawes is elected he will represent the new constituency thus recognized.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Alexander H. Stephens Renominated by

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 3, 1874. The republicans of the First West Virginia district to-day nominated General Nathan Gon, of

Harrison county, for Congress.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 3, 1874. In the Eighth District Congressional Convention

the vote on the one hundred and tenth bailot stood:—Stephens, 50-2-5; Cumming, 17-3-5.

The name of J. B. Cumming was withdrawn at half-past four o'clock this horoning, the Convention being in session all night. A motion was then made by Governor Jenkins to make the nomination of Mr. Stephens unanimous? This was done at the request of Major Cumming, who appeared before the Convention. Mr. Stephens was declared the nomine of the democratic party and the Convention adjourned.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3, 1874.

The republicans of the Seventh Michigan district have renominated 0. D. Conger for Congress.

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DISTROIT, Mich., Sept. 3, 1874.

On Sunday afternoon, August 30, at four o'clock, there died at Prairie Roads, Kalamazoo county, held at Schoolcraft, he was present and shook hands with the past two years he related includent of the county with his family and friends wno came to visit run. Several times within the past two years he related includent of the county within the past two years he related includent of the county within the past two years he related includent of the county within the past two years he related includent of the county within the past two years he related includent of the county within the past two years he related includent of the county within the past two years tion against Fort Duquesne. The uncle of the subject of this obituary and father of President Harrison-Benjamin Harrison-married the mother of Worlender Davis, who was a widow. He was one of the prominent men of the Revolution, a man of great intellectual power and brilliant career. He entered public life at twenty-four as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, of which he soon became one of the leaders. participated in the proceedings of the First Congress, and was a signer of the Declaration, and during the first two years of the war served with distinction as Chairman of the Board of War. He was an intimate friend of Washington, and was three times elected Governor of Virginia. William Harrison was not lacking in natural capacity and not behind his younger brother in patriotism nently successful, he did not live in vain for his Of his twenty-three children sixteen attained their majority, and Judge Harrison often described, with pride and enthusiasm, the departure of six of his elder brothers for Washington's army. It was probably in the year 1778 when this

Judge Harrison's parents were married in

Frederick county, Maryland, about 1750, and he

was born near Baltimore on the 15th of Marco, in

the year 1771, according to his own testimony. His eldest son contends that he was born in 1770, just twenty years before his own birth. None of his brothers and sisters, fliteen of whom grew up to maturity, are now living. The father died at a good old age in 1812. In his early youth our cencounty to another in Maryland and Virginia until, in his fourteenth year, his family sojourned in Frankin county, Pennsylvania, near the village of Greencastie. He nere attended the common school for about three months and learned to read and write. Like most boys, he early fell in love, the object of his adoring passion being Martha Stillweil, the daughter of a farmer living near his father. The attachment was reciprocated, and the young couple exchanged words of love and eternal identy during their haply courtship. He was nearly nine-teen and she three years his junior. Easil, whose love gave him confidence, boldly asked consent of Martha's parents to their marriage. Her father liked his frank and kindly ways and favored the match, but Dame Stillweil had higher aspirations for her daughter. She wished her to wed the possessor of broad acres, and not a penniess young man. Besides, how could see spare her daughter yet? No, she would not give her consent. Grieved were the lovers at this decision, but by no means obedient to the behest of the stern motter. In clandestine interviews they renewed their piedges of affection, and, encouraged by Martha's father, planned an elopement. The simple weeding troussean was mostly made by steatth in Martha's own room at night, she receiving some little assistance from a sister also in the secret, but she happened tenarian emigrated with his parents from planned an elopement. The simple weeding frousseau was mostly made by steath in Martha's own room at night, she receiving some little assistance from a sister also in the secret, but she happened to be entirely out of shoes, for it was in March, and young ladies then were not assiamed to be seen in their bare feet while in the house, and very crude brogans when the weather made covering for the feet necessary. But the ciquette of Greencastle in 1790 did not permit a bride to appear shoeless and sipperless at her wedding. Ready made shoes were unknown in the town and the needed articles must be made to measure. Several plans failed, and her father was compelled to move cautiously in view of the fact that Dame Stillwell was somewhat suspicious. The matter was delayed for a favorable opportunity, until the day before the wedding, when, turther procrastination being out of the question, the father invented a ruse to accomplish the object. In the forenoon of the last day of grace he came into the weaving room where mother and daughters were at work at the loom, and shortly began 'to joke Martha on the size of her feet. Picking up a shingle (carefully placed within reach beforehand for the purpose) in drew a diagram of measurement of her pedal extremities, the dimensions of which he laughed immoderately about with his wite, to the appare.

about with his wice, to the appace t great discommuture of his daughter, and then carlessiy threw the shingle out of the window. Fitteen minutes after that shingle was in shoemaker Wikins' shop, and that worthy coobler worked half the might to finish the pumps in which the right to finish the pumps in which the runaway bride was to stand at her wedding on the morrow. The next day at dinner time Martha shipped away and with her father for a witness she and Bassi were made one by the viliage justice. The outwitted mother of course was indignant at first, but soon relented, and thus, March 17, 190, was begun the matrimonial journey of basis Harrison and Martha Stillwell, and for nearly seventry years did the two live together as man and wile, until on June 7, 1857, the union was broken by me death.

The newly mance of the still ship to the work of t

Court of Kaiamazoo county, and he held this posi-tion until 1834.

Eight of the seventeen children of the Judge are now living, the eldest son (eighty-three years of age) being a remarkable instance of preserved physical vigor. There are eighty-one grand-children of the patriarch in existence and the whole number of his living progeny is supposed to be about 220.

Mrs. Ellen Lyons, A Centenarian.

In the opinion of some English writers who have new theories about vital power, no one can or ever could live to be one hundred years old. These men declare that long before that time the machinery of life necessarily works itself out; and they obstinately hold their theories, disputing every case of extreme old age that is presented to their notice. Discussion has for some time been abandoned, the believers in centenarians thinking that the only way to crush their lew obstinate opponents is to pile facts upon them. New York now supplies a new addition to the already large mass of truths put upon the doubters.

Mrs. Eilen Lyons, the remarkable subject of this sketch, died on Monday last, at her residence, No. 311 West Forty-eighth street. She was aged 113 years, having been born in Edinderry, King's county, Ireland in the year 1761. She lived at her birthplace until she had passed what is usually called middle age, and she was married there called inidite age, and she was married there during the rebellious period of the year 1798. Her real experiences in hie seem all to have come late, for she was sixty-two years old when she came to this country with her husband in 1823. She then became a resident of the Third ward, and theed there for almost half a century, the last lew years of her existence being passed up town. Mrs. Lyons was an earnest Christian, and so firm in her annerence to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church that almost every morning, after her arrival in this city, she attended the early mass. She was a parisinoner of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church that almost every morning, after her arrival in this city, she attended the carly mass. She was a parisinoner of St. Peter's church, in barcias street, and she attended services there taroughout the pastorates of the Rev. Drs. Powers and Pise and Father Quinn. The two former priests, who are dead, and who lived long enough to attain most distinguished places in their church, were very young men when Mrs. Lyons began in her old age to listen to their exhortations. Father Quinn, who is now the Vicar General of this diocese, preached the funeral alsourse after the requiem mass ceichrated for Mrs. Lyons at the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second street, on Wednesday. He spoke of naving known the deceased lady as being very old when he had just entered on his ministerial duties.

Mrs. Lyons' memory remained good up to the day of her death, and she recounted, with all the relish of reminiscent old people, the salient incl-dents of her life. Her remembrance of occurrences in Ireland in 1798 was purfucularly vivid, and she drew strong pictures of the terrors of that time that always interested her hearers. Her tales of the past she has told to three generations of her own descendants, most of whom were present at the requiem mass on Wednesday morning. Among them were two grandsons, who are priests of the faith to which she clung with devotion throughout her life.

Mme. Agatha States. Mme, Agatha States, the well known and popular prima donna, died at her residence in No. 467 West Thirty-fourth street, in this city, on Wednesday night, the 2d inst. The immediate cause of death was an attack of pleurisy, contracted during a recent trip from San Francisco here. Mme. States, whose maiden name was Gaynor, was born in Dublin in 1841; her age was consequently thirtythree. At a very early age she went with her parents to San Francisco. When a young girl signs of a very sweet soprano voice became evident, and she was given the best musical training which the place could afford. This being upon to make her a professional singer), apon to make her a professional singer), she was sent to Italy to complete her musical education. Her studies were conducted in Milan and the voice which had first been remarked with increasing years grew to be a very flexible and sympathetic though not powerful organ. For some years after her education was completed she sung in public in Italy, and made part of many companies, which travelled from place to place. Indeed, there are few Italian cutes where she is not known. She subsequently returned to San not known. She subsequently returned to San Francisco, where she married. It was not until the spring of 1865 that Mme. States sung in this city, appearing at Pike's Opera house (now the Grand Opera House) a short time after its completion, under the management of Mr. Max Maretzek and Lawyette Harrison. Her personal success was very great, though sne sung in rivalry of Mike. Lagrange and Mme. Parepa. Her best role was that of Eivira, to Verol's "Erranti," in which her success was unquestioned. She also appeared in several of the lighter Italian opera roles, sustaining in each case the part of the prima donna. The scason, however, was a disastrous one and broke up very suddenly, the company being turned adrit. A short time after Mme. States gathered the scattered tragments together and made several professional fours through the provinces, she and signor oriandim traveling as "stats." This genileman she subsequently married, and the two travelled with a troupe not only throughout the United states but in Mexico, South America and Austrana from which country, where she was a great lavorite, she but recently returned, reaching San Francisco in July last.

Mme. States made no appearance in opera in this city since 1868, though she has sung at several concerts. In person she was handsome and winning in her manners. She leaves two children, son and daughter, respectively aged thirteen and eight years. The tuneral takes place from her residence this morning, and the remains will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Father Hellas, S. J.

Father Helias, S. J. Rev. Father Helias, a venerable priest of the Order of Jesus, has just died at Taos, Mo., at an advanced age. He was the first Reman Catholic clergyman who celebrated mass west of St. Louis, and the last survivor out one of a band of Jesuit missionaries who, over half a century ago, came to America from Belgium, under the leadership of Father De Smet, and devoted themselves to the

A STATUE TO DANIEL WEBSTER. Most Appropriate Memorial of the

We have been lavored with a copy of the following letter addressed to Colonei Stebbins, of the Department of Public Parks, in reference to the munificent and handsome offer of Mr. Gordon W. Buinham to erect a statue to Daniel Webster in

Central Park:

No. 128 Firth Avenus, New York, July 25, 1874,
HENRY G. STABUINS, Esq., President of the Department of Public Parks:

DRAR SIS—In accordance with the suggestions

Dasa Sire—in accordance with the suggestions herestofore made in conversation with your predecessor, Mr. Wales, and yourself I respectiuily offer for the Central Park a bronze statue of Daniel Webster, of colossal size, with an appropriate grantle pedestal, the whole work to be executed by the best artist in a manner astogether worthy the grandeur of the subject and the conspicuous position it is designed to occupy at the lower entrance to the mail.

This position, proposed by Mr. President Wales and condaily approved by yourself and offier gentiemen of no less excellent taste and judgment, will exactly suit my purpose in devoting so large a sum of money as will be required to adorn the Park and to honor the memory of one of America's noblest sons, whose patriotic eloquence, devoted to the defence of her institutions during his life, will continue to animate and mappire to the latest time that sentiment of, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," which has asved the nation, and will continue to protect it.

I trust that my offer to place this statue on the site proposed will meet the speedy acceptance of your department, in order that the work may be duly completed by the Fourth of July, 1876—the Centennial of American Independence. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THE CROQUET CONFLICT.

The Joyous Science in Prospect Park.

PERFECT FREEDOM TO THE STRONGER SEX

Merry Maidens and Mature Maidens Aroused.

Will the Stony-Hearted Commissioners Relent?

The question of sex in croquet is the all pervading topic of the day. Our fair readers have determined to agitate in the matter until something is done to bring ladies and gentlemen together in the Central Park croquet grounds. A rumor has gained some credence that the exclusion of the male sex from the Park is caused by the fear that some persons, who cannot afford fine clothing, might perhaps gain admission if the doors were opened to all persons alike.

PROSPECT PARE'S PRETTINESS.

The writer paid quite a lengthened visit to Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and the visit was made for the purpose of witnessing how the game of croquet prospered among the more decent citizens of the City of Churches. No pen can fully describe the landscape charms of beautiful park. Compared with Central Park it is a sylvan grove where fawns and dryads might disport themselves, so secluded are some of the forky dells and delicious dangles of the Park. Those who are quite tamiliar with Central Park are well aware of the fact that there are places in devoid of shade as the Great Sahara. This is not the case in any place in Prospect Park, this public ground being especially fortunate in being timbered in nearly all of its area. There are about 256 acres of upland hill, hollow, dale and elevated sward in Prospect that are held in common and are free to the public to walk over lounge on and play croquet. There is no tyrannical exclusion of either sex here, and consequently it is not unusual to see as many as a thousand persons playing croquet on the different chosen spots in this

AN EARTHLY PARADISE. Here and there, scattered in picturesque confusion, were family groups of four, six, eight, ten, sixteen and twenty playing croquet and enjoying themselves in a truly homelike way. No ramrod stiffness, no policeman in uniform to count each particular blade of grass trodden under foot and to notice if there be any un-ruly boys who may come there to have a little boyish fun. In every game of croquet played yesterday at Prospect Park a married man might be found. It not engaged with mallet and ball, be was carefully employed in switching the provision basket, sorting the edibles and decanting the wine, milk or cold tea bottles. It is a noteworthy fact that, unlike Central Park. where the presence of a cold lunch seems to be a proof that the pockets of Mr. Columbus Ryan are to be depleted of the profits of a meal which should be taken at the Casino or Mount St. Vincent, there are jolly picnic and croquet parties at

The fashion is to make up a party of twelve or eight persons, half of whom shall be ladies and the other half are to be gentlemen. There may be some children along, and they are very useful to run after the bals when they are knocked outside of the boundaries. While writer sat at the loot of the tree, on a little shaded knoll in the centre of the magnificent com mon that resembled, more than anything else, a gentleman's demesne in Devonshire, a picnic and croquet party came along and took possession of the little smooth tuited sward beneath. It was a merry party july of life and joyousness. There was one matron, three blooming girls, three young gentlemen, two children and the solid man of the party, evidently the husband man of the party, evidently the husband of the matron, a portly and dignified dame, who did not disdain to take a hand in the croquet. After some laughter and a good deal of firstation and attention on the part of the three young men the wickets were placed and an eight-handed game was commenced. The portly matron was the first to lead off, and her bowling was beautiful—that is, if the term bowling may be permitted in the scientific game of croquet. The position on the hill was delightful, and while the invigorating breeze swept through the boughs of the trees overhead, the merry bubble of the voices belonging to the croquet players came upward with a drowsy effect that was lulling and deligious to the senses. From the discourse of voices belonging to the croquet players came upward with a drowsy effect that was inling and delicious to the senses. From the discourse of the young ladies the writer gathered that they belonged respectively to the churches of Mr. Beccher, Dr. Stoffs and Farson Talmage. One wore a white fress, another a gray tunic and black skiff, and the third had a base sallor-like costume—all buttons—and naving a naval collar. Their talk was a mixture of theology, fall fashions and croquet, with a strong bias in layor of fully discussing the theme started by the Herald in taking the part of the unfortunate men who are not allowed to play croquet with their wives, sweethearts or sisters in Central Park.

WHAT THE BROOKLYN GIRLS THINK OF IT.

The matron and pater familias soon bowled themselves out, and there were left but the three young ladies and their three admirers. The married couple began to stir themselves about preparing lunch, and the conversation between the three couples playing was something like the following:—

Blue Dress—I see, Charley, that the Herald

paring lunch, and the conversation between the three couples playing was something like the following:

BLUE DRESS—I see. Charley, that the HERALD is endeavoring to make the Central Park Commissioners open the game of croquet to gentlemen. Hope that it will succeed.

GRAY TUNIO—I think that New York is a real mean place to live in. I am sure it is when they can act so.

MALE ADMIERR OF BLUE DRESS—New York isnit such a bad place to live in alter all. I fived there a week. They have got good billiards over there. White DRESS to her devoted admirer)—Papa told me this morning, and he knows all about it, for he's a lawyer, you know, that all the gentlemen had to do was to go to Central Park and play there with their lady friends, and that if an attempt was made to prevent them from playing that they might bring the Commissioners into Court and do lots of things if it suited them. What do you think, Harry?

HARRY (puffing away at a cigar)—! think the old genieman is right, dear. But the Herald is better than twenty courts. It will annoy the life out of the Commissioners. I wonder when lunch will be ready. I got my breakfast at seven o'clock this morning, and here it is haif-past tweive. I would resist the Commissioners until death (theroically).

PATER FAMILIAS (in the distance, from under a tree)—Are you tasking about inneh? You are always nungry. How would some sardines go, or

tree)—Are you taking about lunch? You are always hungry. How would some sardines go, or a little lobster salad and a mug of coid claret? We have some claret here of 1848. What will you HARRY (with a decided yawn) -I think I am out.

We have some claret here of 1848. What will you have?

HARRY (with a decided yawn)—I think I am out. I'm always out when Junch comes. What will I have? Let me see. Claret of 1848: I don't care it it was 1748, I'm so dreadfully dry. I'll take one sardine, with four bones, and a muy of claret.

WHITE DRESS—Why, Harry, you are periectly dreadful! You know that we purchased the sardines boned, and how could they have charet of 1748? You know Mr. Taimage says that was before George Washington, and there was no claret then, was there?

ADMIRER OF GRAY TUNIC -I think Mr. Taimage is a little off his history this week. Poor old George! What would he say it he were to see a modern game of croquet, he that was so precious fond of hard work and walking in the snow with his bare jeet?

ADMIRER OF THE RED DRESS—Why, Ned, do you stipulaise with bare feet? You would not want a man to walk on his bare head, would you?

YOUNG LADY IN GRAY TUNIC—I am out: I bave won. (Laughter.) I think it is horrid to taik that way about George Washington. Mr. Taimage would not like it very well!

HARRY (in a carciess way with a leg of a chicken in his fingers)—There you go again, Kate, about Mr. Taimage. You never can taik enough about that gentleman. Never mind, I worlt quarrie with you. You play very good croquet for a lispits.

CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES AND POUTING LIPS—Oh, for shame, Harry, what a bad leilow you are! And you are neglecting your game so much:
Here the chatter and gossip ded away in the drowsy heat of the day and the hum of the cicala and the buzzing of the bumble bee mingice with the music of the breeze in the leaflets of the trees, and all that surrounded the writer on his little shady knoll was languor and dreamy bliss, and afar of were laintly heard the silvery chatter and musical voices of little children giorious at their games, while groups in musin and siken staffs, passed to and I roo in the Tringe of the picture that bore memories of proud and peaceful days in the wood of Fontainedeau and under the lotty trees at Vers

realized in our Central Park? It is very doubtful it Columbus Ryan will ever permit it to be realized. Seriously, Prospect Park is a home for the people, rich and poor alike, while Central Park seems to be a large garden for privileged classes, who can well afford to go in the country and to the seaside year after year. But they must have a pleasure ground near their residence, and it will not do for the workingmen to come between the wind and their notility.

A CONTRAST—TWO PICTURES.

Did any of our readers ever take any notes in these two parks, the Central and the Prospect Park? In the Central it is always the same. An endless procession of people in their Sunday clothes, tooking vacant, tired and preoccupied, and having a hunted expression, as if they expected to be "pulled" by the police for enjoying themselves, liere people hardly ever sit down or lounge or stretch themselves, because of the ever present policeman, who is busily engaged in counting the blades of grass that have been trampled on by the recalcitrant boys. They would make excellent indian scouts, these Central Park policemen, for they seem to know woodcrait so well.

How different it is in Prospect Park is a thing patent to all who have visited that garden spotwith its islands, its lakes, glorious timber, terraces and sectuded walks. The prettiest piece of landscape within fifty miles of New York is that after of fifteen acres which surrounds the dairy farm house at the edge of the croquet ground. It is a perfect gem. The narrow gorres and ravines which have been made into sylvan roads, the umbrageous timber, the streams thickly filled with fish, the silence only broken by the shouts of happy children and glad mothers, young girls playing croquet with their sweetheartes—all these adjuncts so pastoral in their nature make up a picture that may be excused for speaking of my experience, but not to be witheseed now.

An Angry partner on the locked at through a glass case. I have three daughters, all of whom play an excellent game of croquet, it,

people's Park.
A FATHER WHO WANTS HIS CROQUET,
West Sixty-fourth street.
A MOTHER WANTS HER SON TO MINGLE IN CROQUET

A MOTHER WANTS HER SON TO MINGLE IN CROQUET SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1874.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
I highly approve of the stand you have taken in regard to the exclusion of gentiemen from croquet playing in Central Park. Pray will the Commissioners inform me how or by what law or enactment they take authority to exclude gentiemen from playing croquet? I have a son who receives \$15 a week in a newspaper office down town, and he has to work all night. His afternoons, after having rested, are given for himself. Will be be retused permission to play croquet by the Commissioners? Of what class does Mr. Stebbins speak when he take of a "peculiar class?" Is it the poor and helpless who houst stay a way from the croquet ground? Please let Colonel Stebbins be more explicit. Yours truly,

Mays. H.—.

May 10 Mingle 10 Mingle 11 Mingle 12 Mingle 12 Mingle 12 Mingle 13 Mingle 13 Mingle 13 Mingle 14 Mingle 14 Mingle 14 Mingle 14 Mingle 15 Mingle 15 Mingle 15 Mingle 16 Mingle 16 Mingle 16 Mingle 17 Mingle 17 Mingle 17 Mingle 18 Mingl

ground? Fleast C.,
plicit. Yours truly,

KATIE IS HEARD FROM.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 2, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

You can get a box of croquet tools in Prospect Park, with mailets and balls, for eight persons, as twenty cents an hour for the whole party, and a poor woman may purchase a quart of milk at a cheap price and take it out to her children, and there is a table to sit at for her lamily. Let the Central Park authorities do likewise. Also let the gentlemen come.

Central Park authorities do likewise. Also let the gentlemen come.

A DISCIPLE OF THE MALLET AND THE HOOP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read with much pleasure your articles on the game of croquet, as played at our Central Park, and I ask the same question that so many of my sisters have asked so pertinently—Why are not the gentlemen allowed to join in our favorite game if they wish? It will not only promote the game itself, but may be the means of drawing many a brother sweethears from amusements much more dangerous to their health and happiness. As for our humble selves, fam sure I can confidently speak for the reat of my sex when I say that we will always extend to the gentlemen a hearty welcome to our pleasure ground. As for these Commissioners, I think they must imagine they have been duly installed the censors and mentors of the age. But 1, for one, refuse to bow to them. ground. As lot must imagine they have been must imagine they have been censors and mentors of the age. But 1, lor censors and mentors of the age. But 1, lor censors and mentors of the age. But 1, lor censors and mentors of the age.

CREEDMOOR.

The Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regi-ment National Guard at Rifle Prac-Yesterday-Fair Weather and Fair Shooting.
The Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) regiment, Eleventh

brigade, Second division National Guard, Captain Allen, A company, in command, went to Creedmoor yesterday for ball practice.

In conformity with the provisions of the State
Adjutant General's order governing the rifle practice of mintis regiments, the Forty-seventh took the 8:30 A. M. train from Runter's Point and reacher the ranges of the National Rifle Association in time to commence shooting a little before ten. The weather was pretty good for shooting, and higher scores would doubtless have been made but for a westerly wind that fitfully blew acros shot the regulation score at 200 yards. Of those sixty-one qualified to shoot at 500 yards distance. The way in which the men were divided among the companies will be seen by the following

	DISTRI	BUTION.		
			200	BOX.
Commercial	and the state of t		Yarda	Fords
Field and staf			II	distanta "
Company A	***********		26	
Company B			29	
Company C	****		17	
Company D			80	11
Company E	. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		29	
Company F			27	7
Company G			43	
Company 1			26	
Company K			36	
			Secretary Bases	-
Totals			274	61
After fin ist	ing the shoo	ring at the	200 yard	s butte

yard ranges SCORE OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G.

	Names.	Range.	- I MIEVES TO		
	Paymaster Bradley	j 200	3 2 1	2 2 4-13 t	
	Control of the Contro	200	3 3 3	2 2 2-11	À
	Colonel Austin	200	4 0 1		21
	Private Ewen, Co. H	500	1 3 5	0 3-13	21
	Corporal Hendrichs, Co. B	{ 200 500	1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 3-13	21
	Private Taylor, Co. F	200	2330045000000000000000000000000000000000	3 0-10 3 0-10 0 2-10 3 2-10	2
	Private Watson, Co. 1	200	3 0 3	3 2-10	15
ı	Private Lamb, Co. G	200	0 2 1	2 4-10	1
i	Lieutenant Brownel, Co. E	5 200	3000243 N303030	2 3-10	1
ı	Corporal Perry, Co. G	200	. 3 2 3	3 3-14	11
ľ	Private Bailey, Co. D	200	2 3 3 3	0 4-12	18
ı	Private Whitman, Co. L	2 10000	3 3 3	3 3-15	11
B	Private McCormick, Co. A	200	8 2 0	2 2 2 9 8	17
i	Private Baker, Co. B	200	2 0 0	0 2-10 t 3 2-7	1
8	Lieutenant Brownel, Co. I		2 5 1	2 2 3-12	ľ
i	Private Spaight, Co. B	200	3 2	2 2 0 - 8 2 3 2 - 7 2 2 3 - 12 2 3 - 2 2 4 2 - 13 2 4 2 - 13 2 9 2 - 11 3 1 5 - 14 3 2 0 - 2 2 2 8 - 12 3 3 2 - 11	1
	Private Chase, Co. D	200	2 3	2 2 2-11	1
i	Lieutenant Braun, Co. E	200	3022303	8 2 5-14 1 0 2 0-21	16
i	Private Gray, Co. A	200	8 3	2 2 8-t2 1 8 0 0- 3	11
	Captain Tuttle, Co. F		2 4	0 3 2-11	14
i	Captain Powell, Co. K	{ 200	8 0 0 0 2 2 5 0 0 0		H
1	Captain Allen, Co. A	3 200	3 2	0 0 2- 91	14
	Private Ferguson, Co. D.	200	8 0	2 2 3-10	16
	Private Arlemem, Co. I	200	0 0 1	0 0-41	14
	Sergeant Giroux, Co. E	{ 200	2 0 0	2 2-11	18
	Private Mevers, Co. D	200	0 2 0	2 Lu	13
8	Private Condon, Co. G	# (WW)	0 2 0	0 0 2	13
	The state of the s	U PULL STORY OF THE PARTY OF	A PARTY OF THE PAR	A COLOR OF THE PARTY	

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Five Hundred and Eighty-three Pocket Handkerchiefs Found on the Thieves.

Detective Sievin noticed two suspicious persons passing along Thompson street last night, and upon accosting them discovered they were thieves. He followed them into the Eighth ward, thieves. He followed them into the Eighth ward, where they met some friends, who gave them as sanai that they were in the vicinity of a detective. Sievin saw the signal, and immediately arrested the two he was following. The second party endeavored to interiere, and a general row ensued. The detective pulled out a small black club from an inside pocket of his coat, and in a few minutes had made such execution that his prisoners were secure. He took them to the Fitteenth precinct station house and locked them up. Upon searching the value one of the party carried 583 pocket handkerchies were found. The arrest is a most important one and reflects the nighest credit on the detective. The prisoners will be arraigned at court this morning. They gave their names to Caprain Byrnes at the station house as John Tetter, alias "Durchy," and Francis Carly. Both are said to be old offenders by the police.